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SURFACE CURRENTS









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NOO-SP-1402-NP-12

SURFACE CURRENTS.

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN INCLUDING THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS .



Tinal rept.



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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Messrs. Raymond J. Beauchesne and William E. Boisvert made major contributions to this atlas.

FOREWORD

THIS ATLAS, ONE IN A SERIES OF 43 REGIONAL SURFACE CURRENT ATLASES, IS PRODUCED TO FULFILL A NEED OF NAVY PLANNING STAFFS AND THE SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL COMMUNITIES FOR THE LATEST AVAILABLE OCEAN SURFACE CURRENT DATA. THESE ATLASES ADD TO THE WEALTH OF NAUTICAL INFORMATION UPON WHICH OPERA-PRODUCTION AND WIDE DISSEMINATION OF THIS ATLAS ARE MADE POSSIBLE BY THE LATEST COMPUTER TECHNIQUES.

OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE, AND THE USER OF THE ATLASES RELY ON THE PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS OF THE MAN WHO HAS "BEEN THERE." MARINERS, IN REPORTING THEIR OBSERVATIONS, RENDER A SERVICE NOT ONLY TO THEMSELVES BUT ALSO TO ALL "WHO GO DOWN TO THE SEA IN SHIPS." WITH THE ADVENT OF NUCLEAR POWER, ELECTRONIC NAVIGATION AIDS, AND 300,000-TON SHIPS, UP-TO-DATE, RAPIDLY DISSEMINATED ENVIRONMENTAL AND NAVIGATIONAL INFORMATION HAS BECOME INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT. OF VOLUNTARY OBSERVERS IN RECENT YEARS. THE DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY, THE THE CONSTANT IMPROVEMENT IN THE QUALITY OF SURFACE CURRENT DATA RECEIVED OVER THE YEARS IS MADE POSSIBLE LARGELY BY THE MORE THOROUGH REPORTS

JOHN R. McDONNELL Captain, U.S. Navy

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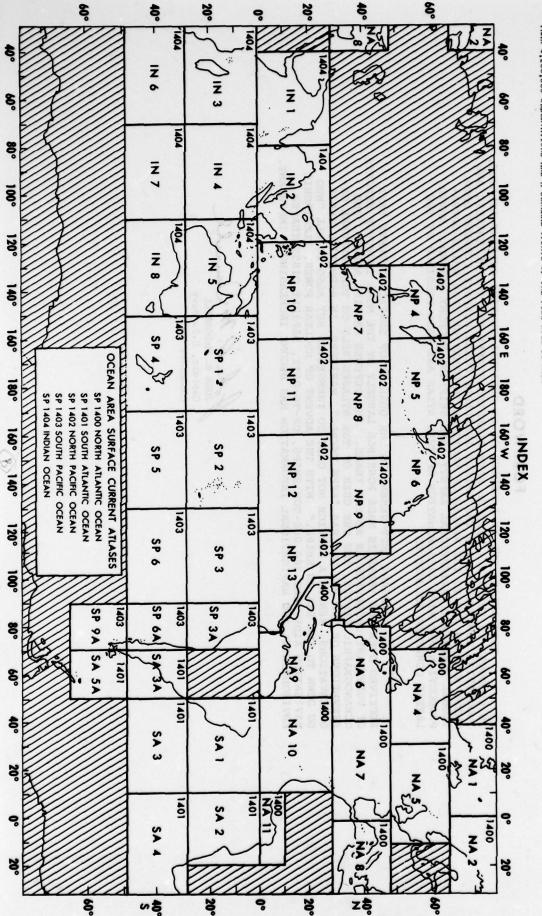
SURFACE CURRENT ATLASES

THIS SERIES OF COMPUTERIZED ATLASES REPLACES THE OLD HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE ATLASES OF SURFACE CURRENTS (HOP 566, 568, 569, 570) WHICH WERE MANUALLY COMPILED FROM DATA OBTAINED DURING THE PERIOD 1903 - 1934. THESE NEW ATLASES CONFORM TO THE STANDARD NAVY OCEAN AREA AND RECION INDEX LIMITS SHOWN BELOW: e-g., NOO SP 1402-NP 10 COVERS NORTH PACIFIC RECION 10 EAST OF THE PHILIPPINES.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN THE DATA FILE ASSURE THE INCLUSION OF THE LATEST, HIGH QUALITY SURFACE CURRENT DATA AVAILABLE. THE FILE NOW CONTAINS MORE THAN 4,200,000 OBSERVATIONS AND A GENERAL UPDATE OF THE FILE WILL BE MADE

AS AMOUNTS OF NEW DATA WARRANT, MOST LIKELY EVERY 12 - 18 MONTHS.

THESE CRAPHICS MAY NOT BE TRULY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ACTUAL FLOW IN SUCH AREAS AS THE NORTH SEA, PERSIAN GULF, GULF OF THAILAND, AND YELLOW SEA WHERE CURRENTS ARE STRONGLY TIDAL. FOR SUCH AREAS, OTHER SOURCES DESCRIBING PREDICTABLE HOURLY CHANGES OF TIDAL CURRENTS SHOULD BE CONSULTED.



Introduction

The Surface Current Data File, from which these stiases are derived, consists prisarily of ower four sillion whip set and drift observations. These data were collected by the Metherlands, Japan, Britain, France, and the United States. The file is supplemented by several thousand Geomagnetic Electrokinetograph (GEX) observations, soutly Japanese. The file spans the period from the early 1850's to the present. The earliest observations were collected by the Netherlands and Great Britain; those of the 1960's through the network of the 1960's through the present are primarily United States data.

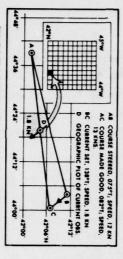
General Quality

The quality of this data file is considered high for this type of derived value. The data have been carefully acreemed for duplication; observations taken under adverse conditions (i.e. high winds and waves, time between observations greater than 12 hours) have been estimated with surranted consideration observations that the reliability of the beartification with environment of computations of set as derive the reliability of the property of

General Observation Technique

The set (direction) and drift (speed) are computed by the navigator from the difference between the dead rechoning (DR) position and the position determined by any type of navigational fix. The drift can be determined along any straight line track and includes all factors which cause changes in the DR position. When a fix is obtained, the current set (direction) is FROM the DR position TO the fix; the drift (speed) is equal to the distance in nautical miles between the DR and the fix, the drift (speed) is equal to the since the last fix. For successive observations, the TO POSITION of one observation becomes the FROM POSITION of the next observation.

Because the influence of current may vary along a ship's track, the MEAN POSITION of the track is a saigmed as the geographic location of the current observation. An example of a current computation is shown in the figure below.



EXAMPLE OF A SURFACE CURRENT (SHIP'S DRIFT) OBSERVATION

Data Presentation

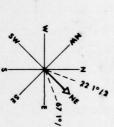
The following legend shows two types of surface current presentations by 1° quadrangle, type 1 with 12 or more observations and type 2 with fewer than 12 observations. Where there are 11 or fewer observations within a 1° quadrangle, the total number of observations is shown within the 90° quadrant containing the observations.

1 3441 2 8

- LEGEND
- A NUMBER OF CALMS (INCLUDED IN TOTAL OBSELEVATIONS)
- TOTAL OBSERVATIONS (999 ALSO USED FOR 1000 OK 100KE OBSERVATIONS).

- PERCENT FREQUENCIES (572 PRIMARY DIRECTION, 232 SECONDARY DIRECTION).
- F MEAN SPEEDS (1.0 KNOT PRIMARY DIRECTION, 0.6 KNOT SECONDARY DIRECTION).

If there are 12 or more observations in a 1° quadrangle, the surface current is depicted by vector resultants as follows:



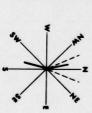




- Persistent Current 60 percent or more of all observations fall within a 45° sector of the 8-point compass.
- (2) Prevailing Current 70 percent or more of all observations fall within two adjacent 45° sectors.

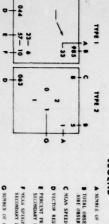
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- Primary Current with Secondary Direction
 (a) Primary Current 50 percent or more of all observations fall within three adjacent 45° sectors.
- (b) Secondary Direction 20 percent or more of all observations fall within a 45° sector, and the two resultant vector directions are separated by more than 90° of arc.

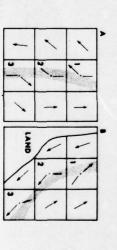




- 3 (4) <u>Bironal Flow</u> - Practically all observations are concentrated in opposite pairs of 45°. sectors, and one pair contains at least 80 percent as many observations as the opposite pair. This generally indicates wartability that occurs in zones of entrainment between opposing currents (see examples A and B, quadrangles 1, 2, and 3).
 - (5) Variable Current The 45° sector with most observations has less than 25 percent of all observations; direction is indeterminate.



- C MEAN SPEED (0.8 KNOT) FOR ALL OBSERVATIONS.
- D VECTOP RESULTANT DIRECTION (*T) FOR ALL OBSERVATIONS
- OBSERVATIONS BY QUADRANT



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This atlas, and the series of which it is a part, is computer generated and automatically plotted. It makes available to the user the most recent surface current data collected and will be updated whenever sufficient amounts of data are added to the data file. This and the other atlases are based on a vast quantity of data as compared to the previous manually compiled editions printed in the mid-thirties.

Surface Currents, Southeast Central North Pacific Ocean, Hawaiian Islands

ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)

KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number

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20. The surface current information is based mainly on ship drift, which is the difference between the dead reckoning position and the position determined by any type of navigational fix. This difference describes the direction and speed of the current.

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